



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/874,191	06/04/2001	Shell S. Simpson	10007667-1	5616
7590	08/24/2006		EXAMINER	
HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY Intellectual Property Administration P.O. Box 272400 Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400			TUCKER, WESLEY J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2624	

DATE MAILED: 08/24/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/874,191	SIMPSON ET AL.
	Examiner Wes Tucker	Art Unit 2624

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 June 2006.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-10, 12-19 and 21-23 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-10, 12-19 and 21-23 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 04 June 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. The amendment filed June 6th 2006 has been entered and made of record.
2. No Claims are amended. Claims 1-10, 12-19 and 21-23 are pending.
3. Applicant's remarks with regard to the currently pending independent claims have been entered and fully considered but are not persuasive for at least the following reasons:
 4. Applicant's response focuses mainly on the differences between the meaning of term "link reference" as recited in the claims and the file directory structure detailed in Ogawa. After extensive explanation was given in the last office action, Applicant still argues that Ogawa's file directories do not qualify as having link references.

Applicant's remarks with regard to the differences between the File directory of Ogawa and the file path names which have been interpreted as "link references" and the "link references" of the current application are given as follows:

Ogawa teaches a file for associating the data items with the directories is created in a designated directory by the administration software. (Ogawa, Col. 4, lines 34-36). Each user of the image scanner registers his/her own ID information in a directory

associative file shown in Fig. 4 in advance. (Ogawa, col. 4, lines 46-48, emphasis added). Thus at this point in time of image scanning, the directory associative file is static in nature: “said file server includes directories which are created in advance in one-to-one correspondence to users and in which image data read by said image scanner is stored. (Ogawa, col 2, lines 32-35, emphasis added).

The scanner of Ogawa does not store any information in the directory associative file – it is merely a consumer of information previously stored in the directory associative file. (e.g. user ID to directory association), the file server of Ogawa stores the image data in a directory associated with identification information input from the scanner (see Ogawa, col. 2, lines 39-41).

Contrary to the statically stored associative information of Ogawa, the “link references” of the subject application is a reference to imaging data that is obtained by the scanning device that the scanning device in turns stores to facilitate locating of the imaging data. See Fig. 3. Therefore, for example, referring to Fig. 3, at block 116, the scanning device transfers imaging data to the imaging data store.” Thereafter, at block 118, the “scanning device obtains reference to the transferred imaging data stored in the imaging data store.” (emphasis added).

At block 130 the “scanning device adds link to imaging data store in imaging composition”. (emphasis added). The corresponding portion of the detailed description provides: “after a successful connection to the composition store (block 124), the scanning device creates an imaging composition (block 128) and adds the reference to

the imaging data stored in the imaging data store obtained earlier in the imaging composition (block 130)". (Page 13, line 26-page 4, line2, emphasis added).

Thus the "link reference" of the subject application is a reference to imaging data obtained and stored by the scanning device. The link reference is stored in a composition store (e.g. centralized store), with the imaging data store. Accordingly contrary to the Office Action (page 5), one of ordinary skill of the art would not equate a user ID (of Ogawa) with a link reference and further Ogawa provides no suggestion or motivation to believe otherwise. Furthermore, the interpretation in the Office Action is not consistent with the present specification or the claims.

Examiner disagrees, and reminds Applicant that the subtleties argued above must be presented in the claim language to overcome the prior art. Examiner's interpretation of link reference can be found in the previous Office Action. Applicant seems to be arguing this time around that because the user ID and directory file in Ogawa is stored in advance, that the scanner does not store the link reference. Examiner would like to ask the question at what point is the personal imaging repository claimed in claim 1 not created in advance? Is it before the first image is stored, or before there is a directory at all? The point is that the personal imaging repository is created at some point and image files are stored there and the file paths that identify that image file are reasonably broadly interpreted as a link references. A link reference is a file path or some kind of identifier that states where an image file can be found, and that is what the Examiner has interpreted it as. Applicant also argues the point that the link references

are stored or obtained by the scanning device after the scanned image data has been stored. This only makes sense, and it should be obvious that file directory data is only available once it has been decided where the image data will be stored. It should also be pointed out there is no specific mention of this limitation in the claims.

As to Applicant's point about the composition (centralized) data store, this is interpreted as the file directories in Ogawa for each user. If Applicant seeks to claim the difference in the centralized data store, then the centralized data store must be specifically described in the claims. For now centralized data store will be interpreted broadly as a memory with data in it, such as a file directory.

The previous rejection is therefore maintained and accordingly made FINAL. The previous remarks with regard to link reference are included for applicant convenience below:

With Regard to "Link References"

6. *The Link Reference argument will now be addressed. Examiner clearly stated why the user ID and the way in which the user ID points to the file directories in Ogawa is interpreted as a link reference in the Final Office Action filed April 2005 and that discussion has been included below for the record and for Applicant's convenience. Examiner will explain it yet again in more detailed terms.*

Firstly, the term link reference never appears in the specification and has not been expressly defined by Applicant.

Applicant defines Hyperlink on page 5 of the specification as: a navigational link from one document to another, from one portion (or component) of a document to another or to a Web resource, such as a Java applet. Typically a hyperlink is displayed as a highlighted word or phrase that can be selected by clicking on it using a mouse to jump to the associated document or document portion or to retrieve a particular resource (emphasis added).

Now Hyperlinks in general jump the user from one web resource to another, this is generally done through the use of a URL or Uniform Resource Locator, which applicant has also defined in the specification as a unique address which fully specifies the location of a file or other resources on the internet or a network. The general format of a URL is protocol: //machine address:port/path/filename.

*So it appears that a hyperlink which examiner is interpreting to be very similar to a "link reference" since that is the only "link" defined in the specification is essentially a way for a computer to jump or navigate through file directories or databases or data structures or however data is stored in digital form to an associated document to retrieve a particular resource. URLs in essence point to a location of a file directory. This is exactly what is performed in Ogawa. A user ID is used "**and a memory means in which relationships of correspondence between identification on users and the directories associated with the users are stored.**" (column 2, lines 35-39). It is this storing of correspondence between the user Id and the associated data that is interpreted as a link reference. This link reference or correspondence between the user ID and the users associated file directory enables the storage of image data in the file*

directory and it should also be clear that these links are stored so that data may be later retrieved. This should be exceedingly clear. Indeed it is difficult to see how this would not be considered a link reference.

However Applicant insists (in remarks on page 11): **"The Examiner interprets the user IDs of Ogawa as the claimed link references. User IDs are well known in the art and link references are well known in the art. One of ordinary skill in the art would not equate a user ID with a link reference and Ogawa provides no suggestion or motivation otherwise. Furthermore, the Examiner's interpretation is not consistent with the present specification or the claims. Therefore, the Examiner's interpretation is not supported by the teachings of the art. For at least this reason, Ogawa fails to teach or suggest the "storing" limitation of claim 12."**

In response to these arguments, one of ordinary skill in the art would most certainly equate a user Id with a link reference when **"a memory means in which the relationships of correspondence between identification on users and the directories associated with the users are stored"** (Ogawa, column 2, lines 35-40).

It is difficult to tell whether or not Examiners interpretation is consistent with the present specification or the claims when the term "link reference" only appears in the claims and does not appear once in the specification. Furthermore Applicant makes no attempt at explaining what Applicant views as the principle differences are between the claimed "link references" and the User ID file pointers of Ogawa. Applicant simply states they are not the same with no explanation. It should be clear that the user IDs

and their relationships of correspondence to the associated directories clearly reads on the term "link reference."

Applicant goes on to argue (page 11 of remarks) that: "Additionally, is user IDs are interpreted as link references (which they cannot be), Ogawa still fails to teach a scanner configured to store user IDs in a composition store."

In response to this argument Examiner points once again to the cited passage of Ogawa wherein "A MEMORY MEANS in which the relationships of correspondence between identification on users and the directories associated with the users ARE STORED" (Ogawa, column 2, lines 35-40).

When the scanner in Ogawa obtains user information, the invention knows exactly where to place the scanned images in the directory associated with that user on the network. This is known because stored in memory along with each user ID tag is the file directory where the images are to be stored. Furthermore the system knows how to get to the directory because with the directory name is the file within a file or path name in a format typical of data storage such as:

//machineaddress:port/pathdirectory/user/filename. This is interpreted as a "link reference" to the users directory stored with each user ID. This is how the scanner and networked system know where to put the scanned image scanned by a user.

It should be abundantly clear now how the Examiner interprets the User IDs of Ogawa and how the correspondence stored between those IDs and the respective directories constitute link references.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

8. Claims 12-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,115,739 to Ogawa et al.

With regard to claim 12, Ogawa discloses a method for transferring scanned imaging data from a scanning device to a personal imaging repository having one or more imaging data stores for storing the imaging data of a user and a composition store for storing imaging compositions having links to the imaging data, said method comprising:

Ogawa further discloses receiving the scanned imaging data (Fig. 2, element 12, column 2, lines 28-31).

Ogawa further discloses obtaining by the scanning device user information relating to the personal imaging repository that identifies an imaging data store and a composition store associated to the user (column 2, lines 30-40). Here Ogawa discloses that the scanner contains “*input means for inputting identification*

information on a user." Ogawa also discloses "***a memory means in which the relationships of correspondence between identification information on users and the directories associated with the users are stored.***" The directories with correspondence identification to the users are interpreted as a composition store associated with to the user.

Ogawa further discloses connecting by the image scanning device with the imaging store of the personal imaging repository indicated from the user information (column 2, lines 34-42). Here Ogawa discloses a file server that stores the data in a directory associated with the user identification information input by the user. The connecting is interpreted as being performed by the scanning device (column 2, line 29 and Fig. 7 and column 6, lines 25-29). Here Ogawa discloses where the image scanner inputs the data and establishes connection with the network.

Applicant previously made the argument (remarks page 11) that because the Ogawa discloses "...said file server stores the image data in a directory..."(see column 2, lines 39-40), that the scanning device does not store the image data as claimed. Ogawa discloses that "the image data is input from the scanner" (column 2, lines 39-40). Applicant is advised that this is how networks work. They use servers. Applicants network depicted in Fig.1 uses a server. If image data goes through a communication link it must use a server. In networked applications there is always a client and a server. Applicant is pointed to the specification on page 4 of the disclosure at the definition of Client-Server. In Applicant's Fig. 1, if the client is the imaging client 12, then there must be server. The Sever can be the Web Service Site 36 or it can be

within the Communication Link 16 or it can even be the Scanning Device 14. The Server can play any of these roles, but let it be known that a Server is inherent to any networked operation. Therefore when Ogawa inputs the image data from the scanner and stores it by transferring through the server, this clearly reads on having the scanner store the data in a networked environment like the one claimed.

Ogawa further discloses transferring by the image scanning device the scanned imaging data to the imaging data store (column 2, lines 34-40). Again the discussion above applies. When Ogawa discloses that the image data is sent via the scanner to a server and to an image file directory this is interpreted as transferring by the image-scanning device.

Storing by the image scanning device, in the composition data store associated to the user, a link reference that identifies a location of the scanned imaging data where the composition store maintains a plurality of link references to a plurality of imaging data that may be stored in separate imaging data stores (column 2, lines 34-42 and Fig. 1 and Fig. 7 and column 6, lines 25-30). The plurality of link references to a plurality of imaging data that may be stored in separate imaging stores is interpreted as the user IDs that identify correspondence information with the user's directory and multiple imaging stores are the memories allocated to store the images. Again the discussion presented above with regard to the "storing by the scanning device." When Ogawa discloses that the image data is input by the scanning device and directed to storage in the server this is interpreted as "storing by the scanner device."

The user IDs and their correspondence to their respective user directories should be understood as link references from the discussion presented at the beginning of this office action.

With regard to claim 13, Ogawa discloses the method according to claim 12 further comprising the steps of: obtaining the link reference of the scanned image data stored in the imaging data store (column 2, lines 35-42, Figs 4 and 5). Here the image file storage system is disclosed. The image files all have indexes and are considered to operate as link references. See discussion above regarding "link references."

Ogawa further discloses disconnecting from the imaging data store by the scanning device (column 2, lines 45-54). Here the file server is disconnected from the scanner.

With regard to claim 14, Ogawa discloses the method of claim 12 wherein said step of connecting with the imaging data store further comprising the steps of:

determining whether the connection with the imaging data store is successful (column 2, lines 50-54);

returning an error message to the user when the connection is not successful (column 2, lines 50-54); and,

converting the scanned imaging data into a predefined format (column 2, lines 65-68 and Fig. 11). Here the image is stored in .JBG and .TIF formats. The image can be stored in one standard format and then converted to another (column 9, lines 45-60).

With regard to claim 15, Ogawa discloses the method according to claim 14 wherein said predefined format is any from the group consisting of: JPEG, GIF, PNGF, TIF, PDF, and Microsoft Windows bitmap format (Fig. 11). Here two image file formats are given as IMAGE.TIF and IMAGE.JBG.

With regard to claim 16, Ogawa discloses the method according to claim 12 where the storing comprising the step of obtaining a link reference of the scanned imaging data stored in the imaging data store (Figs. 4 and 5). All of the images in the image database have indexes and the file path corresponding to the user indexed directory are interpreted as link references.

Ogawa further discloses connecting with the composition store of the personal imaging repository indicated from the user information (column 2, lines 30-40).

Ogawa further discloses creating an imaging composition having the link reference to the scanned imaging data stored in the personal imaging data store (column 2, lines 30-40).

Ogawa further discloses saving the imaging composition to the composition store (column 2, lines 30-40).

With regard to claim 17, Ogawa discloses the method according to claim 16 further comprising the steps of: setting the imaging composition as a selected composition available for service in the composition store (column 2, lines 30-40); and disconnecting from the composition store of the personal imaging repository (column 2, lines 45-54).

With regard to claim 18, Ogawa discloses the method according to claim 16 wherein prior to the step of creating an imaging composition further comprising the steps of: determining whether the connection with the composition store is successful; and, returning an error message to the user when the connection to the composition is not successful (column 2, lines 45-54). Here Ogawa discloses when the connection to the file server or image store is lost or disconnected, the user is notified.

With regard to claim 19, Ogawa discloses the method according to claim 16 wherein said step of creating an imaging composition further comprising the step of adding the link reference of the imaging data stored in the imaging data store to the imaging composition (Figs. 4 and 5). Here the directory is considered to be the image directory in which each image added to the file server is indexed or referred to with a link or index number.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 1-9 and 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination U.S. Patent 6,115,739 to Ogawa and U.S. Patent 6,930,709 to Creamer et al.

With regard to claim 1, Ogawa discloses a system for transferring scanned imaging data from a scanning device to a personal imaging repository (abstract).

Ogawa further discloses a scanning device capable of scanning imaging data (Fig. 2, element 12, column 2, lines 28-31).

Ogawa further discloses the scanning device configured to obtain user information relating to a personal imaging repository associated with a particular user for storing data that is to be accessed by remote web services (column 2, lines 31-37). Here identification information about the user is used to direct scanned images to the corresponding directories over a network. With regard to "storing imaging data that is to be accessed by remote web services," it should be understood that Ogawa discloses a networked system (column 2, lines 20-23) and that the very purpose of any network system is the access to information remotely. Therefore it is interpreted that the

imaging data store is available to remote services, the first of which is the imaging data store being available to receive more scanned images. The scanner itself is accessing the file directory and this is interpreted in the networked environment as "imaging data that is to be accessed by remote web services.

Ogawa further discloses a device firmware being part of the scanning device for storing scanned imaging data from the scanning device into said personal imaging repository (column 2, lines 28-32) and being configured to store a link reference to the scanned image data in a centralized data store associated to the particular user (column 2, lines 39-42). Here firmware is interpreted as a memory means in which the relationships of correspondence between identification information on users and the directories associated with the users are stored. Ogawa further discloses that firmware performing basic input output functions such as causing image transfer by the scanner (column 6, lines 25-30 and Fig.7).

Applicant previously made the argument (remarks page 11) that because the Ogawa discloses "... said file server stores the image data in a directory..." (see column 2, lines 39-40), that the scanning device does not store the image data as claimed. Ogawa discloses that "the image data is input from the scanner" (column 2, lines 39-40). Applicant is advised that this is how networks work. They use servers. Applicants network depicted in Fig.1 uses a server. If image data goes through a communication link it must use a server. In networked applications there is always a client and a server. Applicant is pointed to the specification on page 4 of the disclosure at the definition of Client-Server. In Applicant's Fig. 1, if the client is the imaging client 12,

then there must be server. The Server can be the Web Service Site 36 or it can be within the Communication Link 16 or it can even be the Scanning Device 14. The Server can play any of these roles, but let it be known that a Server is inherent to any networked operation. Therefore when Ogawa inputs the image data from the scanner and stores it by transferring through the server, this clearly reads on having the scanner store the data in a networked environment like the one claimed. This does not in any way differentiate between the presently claimed invention and the reference of Ogawa.

The link reference is interpreted as the user information used to determine the directory associated with the user. A link reference is interpreted as a name or pointer that simply identifies where the file is found and the user ID in Ogawa does that. For more on how Examiner interprets a link reference refer to the section regarding "link references" at the beginning of the Office Action.

As can best be interpreted from the specification, the present invention claims that the imaging repository consist of a centralized data store wherein links interpreted as file pointers or indexes to imaging data are stored and can be retrieved by outside web services. This is basically what the Internet or any network does in searching for files within a file structure or network.

Ogawa discloses a networked environment with a scanner and a file storage with personal image directories or repositories for storing images associated with a certain users (Fig. 1). This is therefore interpreted as an exchange infrastructure between the imaging data and the remote web services. As discussed above, the first of those web services is making the user directories available to receive newly scanned images. It

should also be understood that the purpose of any network is to enable remote access to information and that the access is enabled in both directions and from any client connected to the network given access. This is exceedingly well known in the art with use of the Internet.

As can best be interpreted from the specification, the present invention claims that the imaging repository consist of a centralized data store wherein links interpreted as file pointers or indexes to imaging data are stored and can be retrieved by outside web services. This is basically what the Internet or any network does in searching for files within a file structure or network.

Although Ogawa discloses a networked scanner environment, Ogawa does not explicitly disclose enabling access by The Internet. It should be exceedingly obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that any local network, such as the LAN described in Ogawa, may be connected to the internet enabling outside users or services on the World Wide Web to access the LAN and (vice versa) allowing users connected to the LAN to access the World Wide Web. As an example of this the reference of Creamer is cited. Creamer discloses after images are uploaded by a user to a user directory, they can then be accessed by anyone with any kind of access device connected to the Internet (see abstract). The network of Creamer works in the exact same way as both Ogawa and the presently claimed invention. Once a file or data is stored in a directory or a repository and the address of the directory is known and identified (i.e. a link reference that tells the system where the data resides and how to get to it) anyone or anything with permission and an access device may access that information. That's

what the Internet is all about. Therefore in view of the remote web access taught by Creamer it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to link the LAN of Ogawa to the internet to enable the images in the personal user directory or repository to be accessed by someone or something some service on the Internet via the world wide web. The motivation for enabling the invention of Ogawa to connect with the Internet is the same motivation that anyone would use any network, to share data.

With regard to claim 2, Ogawa discloses the system as defined in claim 1 wherein said personal imaging repository stores the imaging data in a plurality of file formats (column 9, lines 12-17). Here Ogawa describes a compression/expansion unit within the scanner for preserving the image data usually in the compressed format, but it is apparent that different formats can be used.

With regard to claim 3, Ogawa discloses the system as defined in claim 1 wherein said personal imaging repository comprises an imaging data store assigned to the user for storing imaging data (column 2, lines 30-35). Here Ogawa discloses directories or image stores associated with users.

With regard to claim 4, Ogawa discloses the system as defined in claim 1 wherein said personal imaging repository comprises a plurality of imaging data stores

for storing imaging data (column 2, lines 30-35). Here Ogawa discloses that multiple users have their own directories.

With regard to claim 5, Ogawa discloses the system as defined in claim 4 wherein one of said plurality of imaging data stores is assigned to the user for storing imaging data (column 2, lines 30-35). Each user has his/her own directory for storing images.

With regard to claim 6, Ogawa discloses the system as defined in claim 4 wherein one of said plurality of imaging data stores is assigned to a web service for storing imaging data provided by the web service (column 2, lines 55-65). The scanner is connected to a network and through that network is connected to a file server for image storage.

With regard to claim 7, Ogawa discloses the system as defined in claim 1 wherein the centralized data store comprises a composition store for storing imaging compositions of the imaging (column 2, lines 35-45). Here image data is stored in a file server according to the user information.

With regard to claim 8, Ogawa discloses the system as defined in claim 7 wherein said imaging composition comprises a link reference for each imaging data

(Figs 4 and 5). Here the image file storage system is disclosed. The image files all have indexes and are considered to operate as link references.

With regard to claim 9, Ogawa discloses the system as defined in claim 1 wherein said personal imaging repository is located on another data storage device that is linked to an imaging client (column 2, lines 55-65).

With regard to claim 21, Ogawa discloses a computer program product comprising a computer usable medium having computer readable program codes embodied in the medium that when installed in a scanning device linked to a personal imaging repository with an imaging data store for storing the imaging data and a composition store for storing imaging compositions with links to the imaging data, the product causes the scanning device to:

receive scanned imaging data (column 2, lines 30-40);

obtain user information relating to the personal imaging repository (column 2, lines 30-40);

connect with the imaging data store of the personal imaging repository indicated from the user information (column 2, lines 30-40); and,

transfer scanned imaging data to the imaging data store (column 2, lines 30-40).

Ogawa discloses where the program causes the computer to transfer a link to a composition store associated with the user, the composition store being configured to contain link references to a plurality of image data associated with the user (column 2,

lines 34-42), but does not disclose that the imaging data may be stored in different imaging data stores on remote devices. Again the link that is transferred is interpreted as the User ID corresponding to the file path to get to the associated user file directory.

Ogawa discloses a networked environment with a scanner and a file storage with personal image directories or repositories for storing images associated with a certain users (Fig. 1). This is therefore interpreted as an exchange infrastructure between the imaging data and the remote web services. As discussed above, the first of those web services is making the user directories available to receive newly scanned images. It should also be understood that the purpose of any network is to enable remote access to information and that the access is enabled in both directions and from any client connected to the network given access. This is exceedingly well known in the art with use of the Internet.

As can best be interpreted from the specification, the present invention claims that the imaging repository consist of a centralized data store wherein links interpreted as file pointers or indexes to imaging data are stored and can be retrieved by outside web services. This is basically what the Internet or any network does in searching for files within a file structure or network.

Although Ogawa discloses a networked scanner environment, Ogawa does not explicitly disclose storing different imaging data stores on remote devices. It should be exceedingly obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that any local network, such as the LAN described in Ogawa, may be connected to the internet enabling outside users or services on the World Wide Web to access the LAN and (vice versa) allowing users

connected to the LAN to access the World Wide Web. As an example of this the reference of Creamer is cited. Creamer discloses after images are uploaded by a user to a user directory, they can then be accessed by anyone with any kind of access device connected to the Internet (see abstract). The network of Creamer works in the exact same way as both Ogawa and the presently claimed invention. Once a file or data is stored in a directory or a repository and the address of the directory is known and identified (i.e. a link reference that tells the system where the data resides and how to get to it) anyone or anything with permission and an access device may access that information. That's what the Internet is all about. Therefore in view of the remote web access taught by Creamer it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to link the LAN of Ogawa to the internet to enable the images in the personal user directory or repository to be stored or accessed by someone or something some service on the Internet via the world wide web. The motivation for enabling the invention of Ogawa to connect with the Internet is the same motivation that anyone would use any network, to share data.

With regard to newly added claim 22, Ogawa discloses a computer program product comprising readable program codes that when executed causes a scanning device to perform a method, the method comprising receiving references to a personal imaging repository of a user (*receiving the reference to the personal imaging repository is interpreted as the user ID which is used to point the images to the corresponding directory*), the references including a data store reference that identifies an imaging data

store for storing scanned image data, and a composition store reference that identifies a composition store for storing link references to scanned image data associated with the user (column 2, lines 34-42). The personal imaging repository is the directory in which the images are stored and the composition store is where the user ID is stored and the link is the user ID which is used to link to the stored imaging data. The link references have been discussed repeatedly and the interpretation of link references can be found at the beginning of the Office Action.

With regard to the references including a data store reference that identifies an imaging data store for storing scanned image, the references or user ID pointers identify the imaging store directories in Ogawa so the actual data store or directory files and structure with file and directory names stored in the directory are interpreted as the data store reference. With regard to a composition store reference that identifies a composition store for storing link references to scanned image data associated with the user, the composition store is interpreted as the memory in Ogawa that stores the correspondence between user IDs and the directories (column 2, lines 35-40).

So in summary, the data store reference refers to the actual file directory structure and names. The composition store containing link references refers to the correspondence information stored in memory. Effectively what is claimed is a file structure where the image data is to be stored (data store reference information) and a list of user directories or repositories with corresponding user links or IDs with file paths or correspondence information.

Ogawa further discloses transferring a scanned image data to the image data store using the data store reference (column 2, lines 34-42).

Ogawa further discloses obtaining a link reference to the scanned image data transferred to the image data store (column 2, lines 34-42). The link reference is user ID correspondence information stored in memory designating the appropriate directory.

Ogawa further discloses causing the link reference to be stored in a composition store identified by the composition store reference, but does not explicitly disclose where the composition store can be accessed by a plurality of remote web services to identify locations of scanned image data associated with the user.

Ogawa discloses a networked environment with a scanner and a file storage with personal image directories or repositories for storing images associated with a certain users (Fig. 1). This is therefore interpreted as an exchange infrastructure between the imaging data and the remote web services. As discussed above, the first of those web services is making the user directories available to receive newly scanned images. It should also be understood that the purpose of any network is to enable remote access to information and that the access is enabled in both directions and from any client connected to the network given access. This is exceedingly well known in the art with use of the Internet.

As can best be interpreted from the specification, the present invention claims that the imaging repository consist of a centralized data store wherein links interpreted as file pointers or indexes to imaging data are stored and can be retrieved by outside

web services. This is basically what the Internet or any network does in searching for files within a file structure or network.

Although Ogawa discloses a networked scanner environment, Ogawa does not explicitly disclose storing different imaging data stores on remote devices. It should be exceedingly obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that any local network, such as the LAN described in Ogawa, may be connected to the internet enabling outside users or services on the World Wide Web to access the LAN and (vice versa) allowing users connected to the LAN to access the World Wide Web. As an example of this the reference of Creamer is cited. Creamer discloses after images are uploaded by a user to a user directory, they can then be accessed by anyone with any kind of access device connected to the Internet (see abstract). The network of Creamer works in the exact same way as both Ogawa and the presently claimed invention. Once a file or data is stored in a directory or a repository and the address of the directory is known and identified (i.e. a link reference that tells the system where the data resides and how to get to it) anyone or anything with permission and an access device may access that information. That's what the Internet is all about. Therefore in view of the remote web access taught by Creamer it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to link the LAN of Ogawa to the internet to enable the images in the personal user directory or repository to be stored or accessed by someone or something some service on the Internet via the world wide web. It would have been obvious to store data in multiple remote locations fro the same reasons data is dispersed throughout the internet, to save space or memory or to speed up processing

time. The motivation for enabling the invention of Ogawa to connect with the Internet is the same motivation that anyone would use any network, to share data.

With regard to claim 23, the discussion with regard to networked environments of claims 21 and 22 applies.

10. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Ogawa and Creamer and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,182,892 to Angelo et al.

With regard to claim 10, Ogawa and Creamer disclose the system of claim 1 but do not explicitly disclose the use of a smart card for obtaining user information. Smart cards are exceedingly well known. Drivers Licenses, ATM cards, Security access cards are all considered smart cards and all are used to store personal user information. The reference of Angelo teaches the use of a smart card to enable a scanner by authenticating a user meaning the user identification information is held within the smart card. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use a smart card to contain user information as taught by Angelo in order to authenticate a user and conduct processing according to a particular user.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Wes Tucker whose telephone number is 571-272-7427. The examiner can normally be reached on 9AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bhavesh Mehta can be reached on 571-272-2214. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Wes Tucker

8-20-06



BHAVESH M. MEHTA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600